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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/815,213 | 03/31/2004 | Matthew Paul Duggan | AUS920040010US1 | 7107 |

34533 7590 10/16/2007
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| EXAMINER |
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KIM, JUNG W

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2132

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| MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
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10/16/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/815,213 | Applicant(s) DUGGAN ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Jung Kim | Art Unit 2132 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>see enclosed</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-28 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The IDS submitted on 3/31/04 has been considered. An initialed copy is enclosed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 10-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. These claims do not restrict the claimed invention to statutory classes of invention. Rather, the specification defines computer program products embodied on a recording medium to encompass transmission media. (See Specification, pg. 6, line 22) Hence, these claims are limited to statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2132

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-6, 10-15 and 19-24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

as being anticipated by Botz et al. USPN 6,981,043 (hereinafter Botz).

6. As per claims 19-24 and 27, Botz discloses a computer program product for cross domain security information conversion (figs. 14, 15 and 22), the computer program product comprising:

- a. a recording medium; (fig. 6)
- b. means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving from a computer program product entity, in a security service, security information in a native format of a first security domain regarding a computer program product entity having an identity in at least one security domain; (14:17-30)
- c. means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the security information to a canonical format for security information;
- d. means, recorded on the recording medium, for transforming the security information in the canonical format using a predefined mapping from the first security domain to a second security domain; (9:46-54; fig. 10)
- e. means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the transformed security information in the canonical format to a native format

- of the second security domain (10:35-38 and lines 38-52; fig. 21
“RetrieveUser” and “RetrieveUserDefinition”); and
- f. means, recorded on the recording medium, for returning to the
computer program product entity the security information in the native
format of the second security domain (14:30-34; fig. 21);
7. wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for transforming the
security information includes means, recorded on the recording medium, for
structure transformation and value transformation, including means, recorded on
the recording medium, for mapping a system entity's identity in the first security
domain to a another identity in the second security domain; (figs. 16-21)
8. wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving security
information further comprises means, recorded on the recording medium, for
receiving a request for security information for the second security domain,
wherein the request encapsulates the security information in a native format of a
first security domain; (14:23-34)
9. wherein the computer program product entity comprises a computer
program product entity requesting access to a resource in the second security
domain; (14:31-32)
10. wherein the computer program product entity comprises a computer
program product entity providing access to a resource in the second security
domain; (14:31-32)
11. wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the
security information in a native format of a first security domain to a canonical

Art Unit: 2132

format comprises a procedural software function; wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the transformed security information in the canonical format to a native format of the second security domain comprises a procedural software function (figs. 16-21, "APIs")

12. As per claims 1-6, they are claims corresponding to claims 19-24 and 27, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 19-24 and 27. Therefore, claims 1-6 are rejected as being anticipated by Botz for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 19-24 and 27.

13. As per claims 10-15, they are claims corresponding to claims 19-24 and 27, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 19-24 and 27. Therefore, claims 10-15 are rejected as being anticipated by Botz for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 19-24 and 27.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2132

15. Claims 7-9, 16-18, 25, 26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Botz in view of Bussler et al. USPN 7,072,898 (hereinafter Bussler).

16. As per claims 25, 26 and 28, the rejections of claims 19-24 and 27 as being anticipated by Botz are incorporated herein. Botz does not disclose expressing the first native format, the canonical format nor the second native format in XML, whereby security information is translated between the first native format and the second native format via the canonical format via XSL. Bussler discloses an apparatus for exchanging communications between heterogeneous applications wherein data items go through five processes between a source and destination: 1) source-side native phase, 2) source-side application phase, 3) common view phase, 4) target-side application phase, and 5) target-side native phase, whereby the source-side application phase, common view phase and target-side application phase utilize XML to express the data from the source-side application to the target-side application and vice versa. (3:60-4:43; 5:15-7:51) Furthermore, XSL is the standard means of defining transformations of an XML file. Finally, Bussler discloses that the invention overcomes deficiencies of prior inventions, which centralize integration procedures, by disbursing the integration over the several participants of the communication. (2:30-36) Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the computer program product of Botz to further include wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the security

Art Unit: 2132

information in a native format of a first security domain to a canonical format comprises a mapping, expressed in XSL, from the native format of the first security domain to a canonical format; wherein the canonical format is expressed in XML and the predefined mapping from the first security domain to a second security domain is expressed in XSL; wherein the second native format is expressed in XML, the canonical format is expressed in XML, and means, recorded on the recording medium, for translating the transformed security information in the canonical format to a native format of the second security domain comprises a predefined mapping, expressed in XSL, from the canonical format to the native format of the second security domain. One would be motivated to do so to disburse the integration over the several participants of the communication, thereby reducing the complexity of the conversion (Bussler, 2:30-36) The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 25, 26 and 28.

17. As per claims 7-9, the rejections of claims 25, 26 and 28 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Botz in view of Bussler are incorporated herein. In addition, Bussler discloses wherein the native format of the first security domain is expressed in XML. (col. 6:3-34) One would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bussler with the invention of Botz to disburse the integration over the several participants of the communication, thereby reducing the complexity of the conversion (Bussler, 2:30-36). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 7-9.

Art Unit: 2132

18. As per claims 16-18, they are claims corresponding to claims 25, 26 and 28, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 25, 26 and 28. Therefore, claims 16-18 are rejected as being unpatentable over Botz in view of Bussler for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 25, 26 and 28.

Conclusion

19. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See enclosed PTO-892.

Communications Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair->

Art Unit: 2132

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Jung W Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 2132